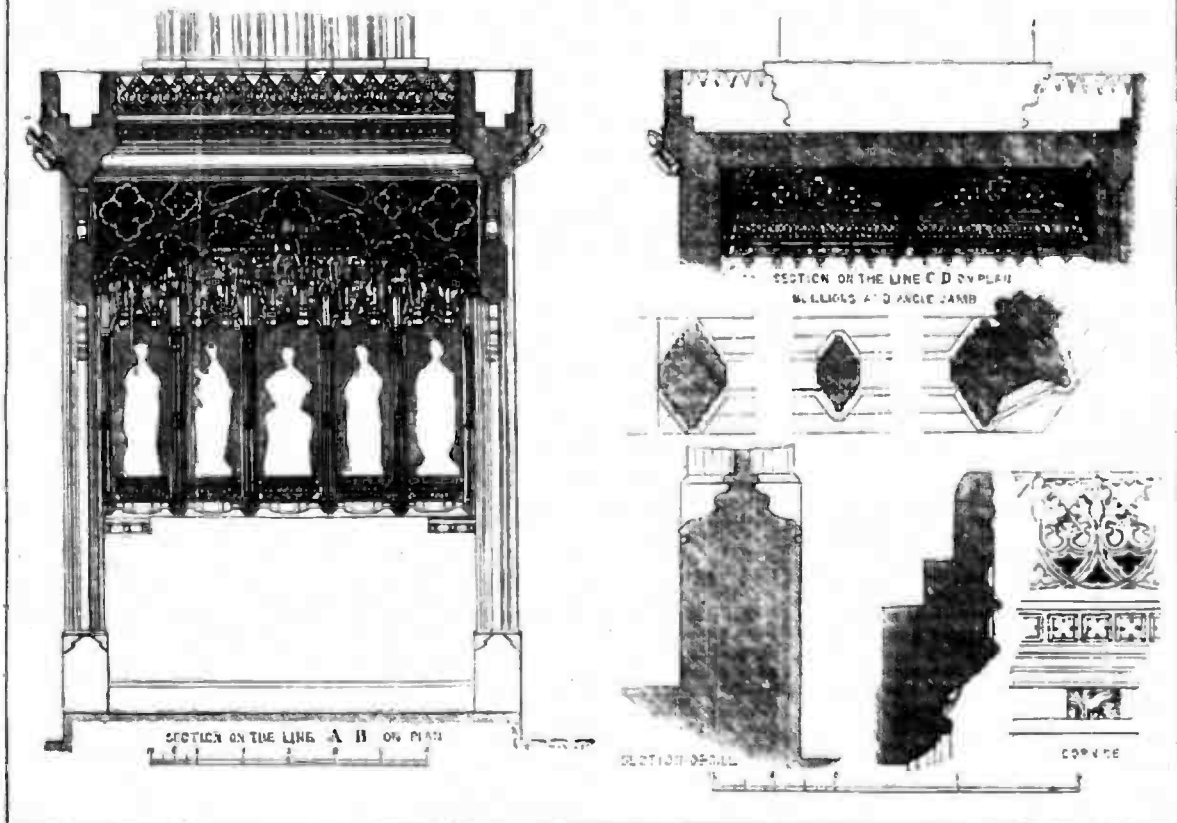


SUGAR'S CHANTRY CHAPEL, WELLS CATHEDRAL.—(SECTION AND DETAILS.)



lately undergone a renovation, which has also extended to that fine collection of brasses, for which the edifice is celebrated.—The *New Monthly* has "A glimpse at the Decorations of the Opera House." To these we shall devote some space shortly.—*Tait's Edinburgh* contains the conclusion of a critique, by Thomas de Quincey, on the *Antigone* of Sophocles, as lately performed at Edinburgh, in which are some clever remarks on the scenic accessories of the ancient Greek theatre. The *Athenaeum* quotes one of the Duke of Marlborough's letters, written during the siege of Tournay, shewing that the great general exerted himself to prevent any injury to the cathedral from the cannon shot.

The *Ecclesiologist* devotes much of its space this month to matters but slightly connected with architecture. It contains a paper on communion plate, a notice of the Abbey Church of St. Gall during the 9th century, illustrated by a plan, and notices of new churches and restorations.—The *Civil Engineer's Journal*, gives an abstract of the report made by Mr. Stephenson on the proposed tubular bridge. From this, it appears that the masonry will be commenced forthwith, and that the tube will be of wrought-iron, 450 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 30 feet high. The plates are assumed to be 1 inch in thickness. The experiments shewed, that the rectangular form was stronger than the circular section, or the elliptical, and that in such tubes the power of wrought-iron to resist compression was much less than its power to resist tension, being exactly the reverse of that which holds with cast-iron. The result will therefore be, that the greatest strength of this beam will be given to the upper side. Mr. Hodgkinson had shewn some time since, that the I form was the best for cast-iron, and it was, we believe, generally assumed that wrought-iron required a similar section, but the late experiments prove the reverse. It has not yet been decided whether any supporting chains will be used, but if they are, they will be disposed in a very different manner to that of the ordinary suspension-bridge, which had been proved, by the failure of one on the Stockton and Darlington

line to be deficient in the requisite rigidity. The journal also contains "An idea of the facade of the British Museum," which may be considered to be an improvement upon the present building. There are also a paper on architectural deceptions, and some notices of new churches.

The *Art-Union*, amongst other matter, has a paper on the subject of key handles, illustrated from drawings by Mr. Fairholt. The writer well remarks, that the handle is susceptible of decoration, which would also greatly improve the form for holding. Many very beautiful forms of this article may be seen in old cabinets in the shops of dealers, and we have ourselves in the hands of the engraver a drawing of a key, which we shall shortly publish. We further learn, from the same journal, that the portal of the Cathedral of Spire, in Rhenish Bavaria, is to be removed, and that two lofty towers will be erected. "The Illustrated Tour in the Manufacturing Districts" continues the notice of Birmingham, and is illustrated with drawings of bedsteads. The porcelain manufactories of Worcester are also noticed.

The romance of "Old St. Paul's," in *Ainsworth's Magazine*, is here and there interspersed with notices of London antiquities. Respecting the cross in Cheapside, "then standing a little to the east of Wood-street," Mr. Ainsworth says, "This cross, which was of great antiquity, and had undergone many mutilations and alterations since its erection in 1486, when it boasted, amongst other embellishments, images of the Virgin and St. Edward the Confessor, was still not without some pretensions to architectural beauty. In form it was hexagonal, and composed of three tiers, rising from one another like the divisions of a telescope, each angle being supported by a pillar surmounted by a statue, while the intervening niches were filled up with sculptures, intended to represent some of the sovereigns of England. The structure was of considerable height, and crowned by a large gilt cross. Its base was protected by a strong wooden railing. About a hundred yards to the east, there stood a smaller hexagonal

tower, likewise ornamented with carvings, and having a figure on its conical summit blowing a horn. This was the Conduit." The old cathedral is frequently mentioned, so that a very good idea of its architecture can be gained. We quote the following:—"Bestowing a momentary glance upon the matchless choir, with its groined roof, its clerestory windows, its arched openings, its carved stalls, and its gorgeous rose window, Leonard followed his conductor through a small doorway on the left of the southern transept, and descending a flight of stone steps, entered a dark and extensive vault, for such it seemed. The feeble light of the lantern fell upon ranks of short heavy pillars, supporting a ponderous arched roof. 'You are now in St. Faith's,' observed the vergier, 'and above you is the choir of St. Paul's.' Leonard took no notice of the remark, but silently crossing the nave of this beautiful subterranean church, part of which still exists, traversed its northern aisle. At length the vergier stopped before the entrance of a small chapel."

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, we find a letter respecting some errors in the translation of Deao Aldrich's "Elements of Architecture." The author, in describing the proper site for a villa, advises that the neighbourhood of all still and stagnant water be avoided, especially if it "breed leeches." For the two last words the translator had written "frequented by swallows." Mr. Britton furnishes a drawing by Carter, of an ancient seat in Clerkenwell Church, probably of the date 1534. Mr. Britton possesses also, amongst other volumes of sketches by Carter, one made in 1767, in which are a plan of the above church, views of the exterior and interior of the Nunnery, the Cloisters, and the monuments. There is also a drawing of a brass, and of the font. "The History of Clerkenwell," by Cronwell, may be consulted. Mr. French, of Bolton, gives a drawing of a dosel of tapestry, still preserved at the church at Denbigh; the date is 1530. The ground is dark blue, and the stars are of gold, with the monogram IHS in red. The inscription on scrolls is *SPES MEA IN DNO EST*. The original dimensions were 13